

THE SADDEST DAY OF ALL.

The Final Public Tribute to the Remains of William McKinley at Canton.

A GRANDLY IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION.

The Services in the Heavily Draped Church Simple, But Solemn and Impressive, Conducted by Clergymen of Various Denominations in the City.

Canton, O., Sept. 19.—With majestic solemnity, surrounded by his countrymen and his townspeople, in the presence of the president of the United States, the cabinet, justices of the United States supreme court, senators and representatives in congress, the heads of the military and naval establishments, the governors of states and a great concourse of people who had known and loved him, all that is mortal of the third president to fall by an assassin's bullet, was committed to the grave. It was a spectacle of mournful grandeur.

Canton ceased to be a town, and swelled to the proportions of a great city. From every city and hamlet in Ohio, from the remote corners of the south, and from the east and west, the human tide flowed into the town until 100,000 people were within its gates, here to pay their last tribute to the fallen chief.

The final scenes at the First Methodist church, where the funeral service was held, and at the beautiful Westlawn cemetery, where the body was consigned to a vault, were simple and impressive.

The service at the church consisted of a brief oration, prayers by the ministers of three denominations, and singing by a quartette. The body was then taken to Westlawn cemetery, and placed in a receiving vault, pending the time when it will be finally laid to rest beside the dead children who were buried years ago.

The funeral procession was very imposing and included not only the representatives of the army and navy of the United States, but the entire military strength of the State of Ohio and hundreds of civic, fraternal and other organizations. It was two miles long.

One of the most pathetic features of the day was the absence of Mrs. McKinley from the funeral services at the church and cemetery when the body of her husband was laid to rest. Since the first shock of the shooting, then the death, and through the ordeal of state ceremonies, she had borne up bravely. But there was a limit to human endurance, and when to-day came it found her too weak to pass through the trials of the final ceremonies. Through the open door of her room, she heard the prayer of the minister as the body was borne out of the house. After that Dr. Rixey remained close by her side, and although the full force of the calamity had come upon her, it was believed by those about her that there was a providential mercy in her tears, as they gave some relief to the anguish of the heart within.

At seven o'clock to-night, President Roosevelt and the members of the cabinet started back to Washington.

THE CHURCH SERVICES.

Simple, But Impressive Services at the Bier of the Dead.

Canton, O., Sept. 19.—The services in the church were simple. They began with the rendition of an organ prelude, Beethoven's funeral march, played by Miss Florence Douds. As the last notes of the prelude were still, the Euterpean ladies' quartet of Canton sang the beautiful "Isle of Somewhere."

Rev. O. B. Milligan, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Canton, delivered the invocation.

The nineteenth Psalm was read by Dr. John A. Hall, of the Trinity Lutheran church of Canton, and that portion of the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians included between the forty-first and fifty-eighth verses, was read by Rev. E. P. Herbrunck, of the Trinity Reformed church of Canton. The favorite hymn of President McKinley, "Lead, Kindly Light," was then rendered by a quartet of two male and two female voices. When this hymn had been finished, Dr. C. E. Manchester, pastor of the First Methodist church, delivered his address, which was a beautiful and touching eulogy of the many qualities and Christian virtues of the illustrious dead, concluding as follows:

"We hoped, with him, that when his work was done, freed from the burdens of his great office, crowned with the affections of a happy people, he might be permitted to close his earthly life in the home he had loved.

"He has, indeed, returned to us, but how? Borne to the strains of 'Nearer, My God, To Thee,' and placed where he first began life's struggle, that the people might look and weep over so sad a home-coming. "But it was a triumphal march. How vast the procession. The nation rose, stood with uncovered head. The people of the land are chief mourners. The nation's of the earth weep with them. But, oh, what a victory I do not ask you in the heat of public address, but in the calm moments of mature reflection, what other man ever had such high honors bestowed upon him, and by so many people? What pageant has equalled this that we look upon? We gave him to the nation but a little more than four years ago. He went out with the light of the morning upon his brow, and with his task set, and his purpose to complete it. We take him back a mighty conqueror.

"The churchyard, where his children rest, the quiet spot that suits him best; There shall his bones be laid.

And there his countrymen shall come, With memory proud, with pity dumb; And strangers, too, with reverent tread, For many and many a year.

For many a year and many an age, While history on her ample page, The virtues shall enroll.

At the conclusion of Dr. Manchester's discourse, Bishop I. W. Joyce, of Minneapolis, delivered a short prayer.

The hymn, "Nearer, My God, To Thee," was sung by the entire congregation. The people remained standing after the close of the hymn, while the benediction was pronounced by Monsiegnor T. P. Thorpe, of Cleveland.

FLORAL OFFERINGS.

Greenhouses of the Country Rushed to Do Honor to the Victim.

Canton, O., Sept. 20.—Never before on this continent has such a floral display been seen at any public occasion as that in Westlawn cemetery yesterday afternoon. The vault was lined with the rarest and costliest flowers, a multitude of floral pieces were spread on the ground before the door of the vault, and for 100 feet to the right and left of the doorway and for half as many feet to the rear of a line passing through the front wall it was impossible to tread, so thickly did the tributes lie.

Nearly every country on both hemispheres was represented by an offering. The number of those from the United States was almost past counting. They came from every state in the Union, and there is scarcely a man in public life whose tribute of respect for the virtues of Wm. McKinley did not lie beside his coffin remains.

The inside of the vault was literally a mass of roses and orchids when the casket was carried into it, and the outside walls were well-nigh hidden beneath the profusion of flowers hung upon them. Above the doorway hung an enormous wreath of dark-green Calix leaves, and over the right corner of the vault was a similar wreath, the leaves being a deep red. In a corresponding position on the other side was hung a wreath of ivy.

Standing a short distance from the vault to the south was a small cradle covered entirely with white and purple asters. On its sides were worked in purple immortelles the word "NILES." This was said to be the cradle in which President McKinley had been rocked during his infancy in Niles, O., and special instructions came with it that it should be guarded with great care and returned safely to Niles, where it is to be preserved.

THE NATION'S WIDOW.

Mrs. McKinley's Friends and Physicians Hopeful.

Canton, O., Sept. 19.—The friends of Mrs. McKinley do not to-night regard her as being upon the verge of a collapse. On the contrary, they express themselves as quite confident that she will be spared to them, for a long time, at least, in as good state of health as she has enjoyed for the last five years. Dr. Rixey said late this afternoon:

"Mrs. McKinley is bearing up as well as could be expected under the circumstances. She has been, and is still, suffering intensely from her bereavement, and has frequently given way to sobs and tears, but, for all that, she has been doing as well as any woman could do under similar circumstances. We have no immediate expectations of anything but favorable conditions in her case."

SPENT A QUIET MORNING.

President Roosevelt Remained Quietly Secluded All Morning.

Canton, O., Sept. 19.—President Roosevelt spent a quiet morning at the Hartter residence. He did not go out to the crowded street, where thousands were gathered hoping to catch a glimpse of him, but took a walk in the spacious grounds of the residence. While at breakfast, Judge Day joined him for half an hour, and later Secretary Root and Secretary Hitchcock came in to see him. Many unofficial visitors left cards of respect, but the president saw very few people, preferring to remain in retirement. Among those who called were a half-score of his old command of the rough riders, some of whom their broad-brimmed sombreros. The president saw them only for a moment.

THE WORK OF THE MASTER.

Official and Civic Observances in Vienna.

Vienna, Sept. 20.—Two services in honor of President McKinley, one official and the other for the resident Americans, were held here yesterday. The United States minister, Robert S. McCormick, in an address to the latter, eulogized the late president. The official services were held in the church of the British embassy, which was draped in black.

The floral offerings in the chapel were unusually beautiful. The funeral wreaths will be sent to Mrs. McKinley.

Mr. McCormick, referring to the religious faith of the president, said: "His faith was as complete and steadfast as it was broad and generous. Once, at the beginning of the war with Spain, when he had worked late into the night, Mr. McKinley pushed back his chair and closed his desk wearily. Adj. Gen. Corbin, who sat beside him, said: 'You are weary to death, Mr. president.' 'Mr. McKinley replied: 'Yes, and I could not keep it up, Corbin, did I not feel that I was doing the work of the Master.'"

Memorial Services in Constantinople.

Constantinople, Sept. 20.—The memorial service at the British Embassy chapel, at Therapia yesterday, in honor of the late President McKinley was attended by all the chiefs of the diplomatic missions in full uniform, including Sir N. R. O'Connor, the British ambassador, and Lady O'Connor, and John A. Lishman, the United States minister, and his staff; United States Consul-General C. M. Dickinson, representatives of the sultan and the pope and the papal delegate. A detachment of marines and blue jackets from the British guardship Melita was drawn up in the embassy grounds.

Schools and Courts Closed.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 20.—Yesterday, throughout Ontario, was observed as a day of mourning for the late President McKinley. In accordance with instructions from Ottawa, the schools and courts in Toronto and other cities were closed. Memorial services, attended by crowds, were held in the leading churches, where eloquent tributes were paid to the many great qualities of the martyred president and his favorite hymns were sung.



LAYING BOARD DRAINS.

In Some Localities and in Certain Conditions They Are Almost as Good as Tile.

While tile is the standard material for drains, it quite often happens that a tile drain does not do so well as one would expect from so expensive an outlay. In soft ground they will sometimes get out of line or sink into the mud. At places the line of the drain will sometimes come above the frost line. At such places and at the outlet, freezing will cause the tile to crumble, in time, unless they are vitrified, which adds greatly to their cost. A tile drain is no more exempt from trouble with roots, silt or vermin than is one made of boards. In sections remote from tile yards freights add so much to the cost of tile that their use is almost prohibited, but it is especially in these places that wood can be obtained more cheaply.

Wood is more enduring when laid in a drain than is generally supposed. Hemlock, which is of but little durability above ground, is still doing service in a drain which was made 18 years ago. A well-laid drain of rived chestnut or cypress will last almost a lifetime. White oak and locust are also very durable. In fact, almost any kind of wood will last well in a deep drain. There are no blows to disturb it, and it will preserve an opening for the flow of water long after decay has set in.

A board six inches in width should be nailed to one five inches in width and laid along the bottom of the drain, as at A in Fig. 1. If the boards are rived and there are narrow ones, the narrow ones may be nailed over two others, as shown at B.

The ditch need not be over a spade's width on the bottom. In depth it should average two to three feet. The deeper the drain, the farther it will draw the water, but it is not advisable to go so deep where there is a heavy clay subsoil. Drains will do better service after two or three years, as the ground gets more porous.

In laying the boards have them fit closely and cover any holes with thin pieces of wood so the dirt cannot work in.

HOW TO MAKE A BOARD DRAIN.

In. Be sure to stop up the outlet with coarse wire screening, to keep out rats, rabbits, etc. Board drains need no plank on the bottom of the ditch, neither do they need any straw or hay on top of the boxes.

But it is important to get the grade of the bottom of the ditch uniform, and in the silt deposit, causing the drain to stop up. Three inches to 100 feet of drain is about the least fall that is practicable to give to board drains.

Where it is not desirable to get the services of an engineer to lay out a drain, the farmer may find out what he has got by using the common spirit level, and then he can finish the bottom of the ditch with a device I have shown at the bottom of Fig. 1. Take a straightedge 12 1/2 feet long and fix it to another straightedge movable at one end. If the two edges are made to be one-half of one inch farther apart at one end than the other and one end leveled by a spirit level the other edge will correspond to a fall of four inches per 100 feet. The movable end can be attached as to be quickly adjusted to represent any fall desired. For small drains where there is plenty of fall the ditcher can do well enough with his spade and eye; but in longer drains with little fall the assistance of some kind of instrument is required.—Grant Davis, in Ohio Farmer.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

Butter that is covered with salt crystals is not desirable. The large udder doesn't always give assurance of a heavy milk. If the friction is too violent, the butter is produced speedily and is deficient in quality. The flow of milk should be maintained as uniform as possible while the cow is in milk. Cream will make better butter when it rises in cold air than when it rises in cold water. No matter how good the cows in the herd the bull should be good enough to improve the progeny. In making good butter quite as many difficulties lie in the care of the milk as in the mode of churning. To rush cows into the stable from the pasture night or morning, is to excite them sufficiently physically to heat their milk to a feverish point, quickly undermining its quality. The importance of producing on the farm butter of the highest excellence, fit to compete with the creamery product, seems to be often disregarded, or perhaps the undertaking is considered too difficult of attainment. This is largely through lack of knowledge of details.

Fail in the Berry Patch.

Charles Hirschinger tells the Farmers' Review that the best way to cut the surplus runners from strawberry plants is to use a plow with a rolling outlay. He goes over his strawberry fields several times after the plants have ceased to fruit, each time cutting off the runners and cultivating the ground between the rows of strawberry plants. Keeping the plants well cultivated in the fall helps them to form large root systems and insures strong plants in the spring. The fall growth and development has very much to do with the power to bear a crop the following year.

THE WINDSOR BEAN.

It is a Standard Variety, But Grown with More Success in Europe Than in This Country.

This is the "bean of history," or that which was earlier cultivated. This bean grows erect, about 2 1/2 feet high, has a square, reddish stem, and the leaves are made up of oval leaflets. The pods are broad, thicker at the end and generally curved and pendant, containing thickish, bulging seeds. Several varieties are grown in Europe, both for fodder and for human food, but it does not continue as long in bearing as other beans. It is said to be more generally eaten there by the poor than by the wealthy, but, as it has a distinct and agreeable flavor of its own, quite different from the kidney bean, it should be better known among us. It is gathered when fully grown, but unripe, as it is then best flavored. The Broad Windsor is perhaps the best known of the cultivated varieties, but it is less successfully grown in the United States than in Europe, the climate being apparently unsuited to its best development. It is imported to some extent in exchange for varieties grown here.—Farmers' Review.



BROAD OR WINDSOR BEAN.

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FEEDING OF SORGHUM.

There Are Many Arguments For and Against Its Use Worth of Careful Consideration.

Precaution is necessary in the feeding of sorghum. From time to time reports have been received of cattle dying from eating the sorghum in certain stages of growth. All attempts to find the poison have failed thus far. However, the losses have been so small compared to the number of cows being fed that the use of this kind of feed has been continued. A recent communication from Prof. D. H. Otis, of the Kansas experiment station, says: "During the time the Kansas station has been pasturing sorghum several reports have been received of cattle dying in ten or fifteen minutes from the time they entered the sorghum patch, but in every case where we have been able to get details, the cattle have eaten the sorghum on empty or nearly empty stomachs. Cattle which had their stomachs well filled that they feed completely satisfied before touching the green sorghum, and then allowed to eat only a few minutes at a time until they are accustomed to it. If sorghum can be pastured successfully, as has been done by the Kansas experiment station, it means that the dairymen and stockmen can get an immense amount of pasture from a small area, which is available at a time when their other pastures are getting short and dry. Pasturing will also be the most economical way of utilizing sorghum. The man that turns his cattle in a sorghum field however, must realize that he may be taking risks. He must weigh the evidence for and against its use and then decide for himself whether the benefits will outweigh the risks."

Home Market for Fruit.

To secure a home market for fruits which, by the way, is the very best market that can be had, we must grow the best fruit, of the best varieties that can be had, pick and handle the fruit with the greatest care, grade and pack honestly in new, clean baskets or packages and place it on the market while it is fresh. It should be remembered, however, that the home market has its limitations and an exclusive fruit district other markets must be sought. The same rules in regard to picking and packing hold good in any case, and it is only by fair dealing that the fruit grower is to secure the best market for his produce.

Getting Rid of Milk Germs.

We see that some eastern man thinks he has found a way of getting rid of all kinds of bacteria in milk. His plan is simply to freeze it, and he fondly imagines that the germs of disease and of every kind of ferment are to be thus exterminated. If the gentleman will look the matter up he will find that very severe tests have been made in the way of freezing germs to death, but without much result. True, a good many germs are destroyed, but they are for the most part those in which we have no interest, being harmless. The disease germs are those for which we care most, and they are the hardest to exterminate. Here is about the only agent that will touch most of them.—Farmers' Review.

Good Roads Would Help.

It has been shown, according to report of the entering commission, that the average haul of the American farmer in getting his produce to market, is to the nearest shipping station, 12 miles. The average cost per ton for hauling over the common country roads is 25 cents per ton per mile, or three dollars per ton for a 12-mile haul. Careful estimates also place the total cost at about \$4.00 per ton per year and the average haul at 12 miles, making the total cost of getting the surplus products of the farm to the local market or the railroad \$900,000,000. This figure is greater than the operating expenses of all the railroads in the United States.—Farm and Home.

Feeders! Attention!

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Knighthood in Flower.

Beenaway—And what of Willie Puttiple, whose mother considered him a budding genius? Staidhome—Oh, he turned out to be a blooming idiot!—Smart Set.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE. Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures sweating, damp, swollen, itching feet. Makes new or tight shoes easy. Always use it to Break in New Shoes. At all druggists and shoe stores; 25c.

No man has a right to hunt bargains in friendship. If you wish to give a word of friendship give a dollar's worth of friendship for it.—Chicago Interior.

What is the use in employing some one to do your dyeing for you. If you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES you can do it just as well as a professional.

Mrs. Editor—"This hat is a perfect poem." Editor—"All the more reason, I should decline to pay for it."—Town and Country.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

A pug dog acts as if he might be vain of his ugliness.—Chicago Daily News.

Check That Ugly Cough With Hoxie's Croup Cure. Noopium. 50c.

THE MARKETS.

CATTLE—Native Steers...	4 1/2	6 1/2
COTTON—Middling...	12 1/2	13 1/2
FLOUR—Winter Wheat...	2 50	3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 Red...	1 10	1 15
CORN—No. 2...	56	54 1/2
PORE—Mess New...	16 00	17 00
COTTON—Middling...	12 1/2	13 1/2
BEEVES—Steers...	4 25	6 45
CALVES—per 100 lbs...	2 50	5 00
HOGS—Fair to Choice...	6 00	7 00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice...	3 50	4 50
FLOUR—Patents...	3 40	3 90
WHEAT—Other Grades...	2 10	3 20
CORN—No. 2 Red...	55	52 1/2
OATS—No. 2...	25	22 1/2
RYE—No. 2...	55	57 1/2
TOBACCO—Lugs...	4 50	8 50
Leaf Burley...	10 00	13 50
HAY—Clear Timothy...	14	16
BUTTER—Choice Dairy...	18	19 1/2
BACON—Clear Rib...	10	11 1/2
EGGS—Fresh...	15	16 1/2
PORE—Standard Mess...	15 00	16 50
LARD—Choice Steam...	10	11 1/2

CATTLE—Native Steers...	4 1/2	6 50
HOGS—Fair to Choice...	6 00	7 10
SHEEP—Fair to Choice...	3 50	4 50
FLOUR—Winter Patents...	3 40	3 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring...	1 10	1 15
CORN—No. 2 Red...	56	54 1/2
OATS—No. 2...	25	22 1/2
PORE—Mess New...	16 00	17 00
COTTON—Middling...	12 1/2	13 1/2
BEEVES—Steers...	4 25	6 45
CALVES—per 100 lbs...	2 50	5 00
HOGS—Fair to Choice...	6 00	7 00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice...	3 50	4 50
FLOUR—Patents...	3 40	3 90
WHEAT—Other Grades...	2 10	3 20
CORN—No. 2 Red...	55	52 1/2
OATS—No. 2...	25	22 1/2
RYE—No. 2...	55	57 1/2
TOBACCO—Lugs...	4 50	8 50
Leaf Burley...	10 00	13 50
HAY—Clear Timothy...	14	16
BUTTER—Choice Dairy...	18	19 1/2
BACON—Clear Rib...	10	11 1/2
EGGS—Fresh...	15	16 1/2
PORE—Standard Mess...	15 00	16 50
LARD—Choice Steam...	10	11 1/2

Merely Landmarks.

Farmers who farm as their fathers did are merely landmarks to measure the advancement made in recent years. That there has been great progress made in all departments of agricultural and horticultural work, including live stock of all kinds, farm sanitation, and the adaptation of means to ends is a conspicuous fact. When we see a farm devoted to corn, wheat and sweet potatoes, the well, with bucket and windlass 100 yards from the house, and the kitchen and eating place half that distance; the barn on one side of the lane and the cow-lot on the other; the wood pile in front and a little to the right of the dwelling; with draw-bars instead of gates at every passage for vehicles, with a few scrub cattle, horses, hogs and fowls to complete the landscape, we know that the genius of progress has not called at this farm, or, if she did, was not invited to stop over.—Farm and Ranch.

A DISTINGUISHED MISSIONARY.

Washington, Ind., Sept. 23rd.—There is at present living at 106 E. 15th street, in this city, a most remarkable man. He is Rev. C. H. Thompson, and he came to Washington from Little York, Ind., a short time ago.

Rev. Mr. Thompson spent many years of his long and useful life as a missionary among the Indians of the West. The great exposure and the drinking of so much bad water brought on Diabetes, and at Wagoner, Indian Territory, he was struck down while preaching.

Physicians, one of them a Chicago specialist, pronounced his case hopeless. Dodd's Kidney Pills were recommended, and as a last resort he tried them. He was completely cured, and restored to good health, and his case and its cure has caused a sensation among the physicians.

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